

Announcements.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE—Industrial Exhibition.
 BROADWAY OPERA HOUSE—Admission 50c.
 CASINO—Nathan.
 COMEDY THEATRE—The Magistrate.
 EDEN MUSE—Waxworks.
 GRAND OPERA HOUSE—Alone in London.
 HARRISON'S PARK THEATRE—Old Lavender.
 LYCEUM THEATRE—In Spite of All.
 MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—Sealed Instructions.
 NIBLO'S GARDENS—Theater, Primrose & West, Min-street.
 POLLO GROUND—Horseball.
 STANFORD THEATRE—The Mikado.
 THIAI THEATRE—Der Wex zum Herzen.
 UNION SQUARE THEATRE—A Moral Crime.
 WALLACK'S THEATRE—La Femme a Papa.
 SPANISH THEATRE—Norfolk.
 5TH AVENUE THEATRE—Mikado.
 LANT STREET THEATRE—Evelynine.

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Business Notices.

ADVERTISERS seeking a medium for reaching the test classes in New-York and the West, the Journal, established in 1857, is the most desirable sheet. It goes into families and is the popular newspaper of New-York. It is Republican in politics, a staunch supporter of protection of American industries, and has a circulation of 50,000 copies.

POND'S EXTRACT—Its sale extends to every portion of the country. For the genuine, POND'S EXTRACT for Cures and Infusions.

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 Prices from \$100 to \$1,000.
 Second-hand Pianos of best make on hand.
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that the places they favored should be wiped out of existence. Moreover, Haughton con-victs himself of neglect of duty, in admitting that the Board could have called witnesses to determine the truth in every doubtful case.

Political interest throughout Europe will centre to-day in a speech which Lord Salisbury, the English Premier, is to deliver at the New-Port Convention. Continental statesmen will want to know where the English Government stands on the Eastern question; whether it will sustain the Berlin Treaty or accept a Big Bulgaria under Prince Alexander. This is a point which will interest all English statesmen, but they are also anxious to hear what the position of the Conservatives is to be on the great social questions of the day, and in regard to Ireland, too. The Premier's task is not an easy one, and upon the way it is performed depend many things—the peace of Europe, possibly, and the votes of two millions of English-men who cast their ballots this fall for the first time.

Here is a sad predicament for the Independent supporters of the President. They have declared at least once a day ever since Mr. Hill's nomination that Mr. Cleveland would not help his election, and that to vote for the Republican candidate was the true way to show approval of the present Administration. To vote for Mr. Davenport is of course a good thing to do; but the President knows better than to think that such voting is an endorsement of his Administration. Of course he fully understands the importance to him of a Democratic victory in his own State this fall. He has therefore cruelly directed his private secretary to announce that "the President earnestly desires" the success of the Democratic party in New-York; that all statements to the contrary are "utterly and maliciously false."

MR. GARLAND'S LATEST.

It is reported that Mr. Garland is now considering the propriety of selling his telephone stock. His friends advise him that in this way, and in no other, he can entirely escape censure on account of the proceedings which have been instituted by the Department of Justice. But they certainly have a curious idea of the situation, and Mr. Garland indulges in very remarkable notions for a reformer, if he and they imagine that this belated sale can in any way alter the established fact. Mr. Garland has done already the worst and utmost that he possibly could do, in ordering through his subordinate the proceedings against the Bell patents, and in employing to represent the United States in these proceedings the very persons who were previously the paid attorneys of his own and other companies. Having done all this at a time when he actually held the telephone stock and had a direct personal interest in the success of the proceeding, it would be mere childlike for him to sell the stock now. He might better retain it, and get the benefit, such as it is, of an operation which public opinion will not be slow to mark with its censure.

But he will reply, or his friends for him, that he did not personally order the proceedings, nor personally direct the employment as government counsel of the hired attorneys of interested companies. Very well; if he conceives that this defence clears him of responsibility for what has been done, why should he sell his stock? What possible occasion is there for parting with the free gift of his friend Rogers? Whatever mischief there was in receiving and holding such a gift has been done. Mr. Rogers knew what he wanted when he gave away \$1,000,000 or more of stock expected to be exceedingly valuable, provided a certain bill could be put through the Senate. Mr. Garland held that stock while a Senator, and it does not appear to have been due to any modesty or virtue on his part that the bill intended to facilitate just such a proceeding as he has now ordered that he finally come before him for his vote. It appears that the Committee on Patents concluded that it ought not to be reported. And again, the device by which, without the passage of such an act, the power of the United States Government was used to assail the rights and to damage the property of individuals, completely succeeded so far as the Department of Justice is concerned while Mr. Garland was at the head of that department, and while he held the stock. Mr. Rogers has testified that if Mr. Goode had not ordered the proceeding he should have appealed to Attorney-General Garland and demanded the order as a matter of right, having the feeling that the Attorney-General had no right to refuse after receiving from him and retaining \$1,000,000 or more of the stock.

By what process under the sun can Mr. Garland relieve himself from the responsibility for what has been done by selling the stock which Mr. Rogers gave him? He might give it back indeed, realizing nothing whatever for it, though even then the public would naturally doubt whether the surrender was a genuine one, and in so doubting would not do Mr. Garland a tithe of the injustice he has been doing in his criticisms for years past to Republican officials and Senators. He cannot complain if he is judged precisely as he has judged others. What he has done, and the defence which he has made, a candid and justice-loving people will judge without prejudice or partiality. He will have great reason to be joyful if public opinion does not immediately brand him as a knave, and his political associates have with far less reason stigmatized Republicans when assailed for alleged misdeeds of official trusts.

COMMON-SENSE REFORM.

The Brooklyn Young Republican Club held a most satisfactory meeting last night. The proceedings were spirited and harmonious and the resolutions adopted as the basis for campaign work were admirable in form and spirit. The Republican State ticket was heartily accepted and the position of the club in the municipal canvass clearly and firmly defined. The club will support for the Legislature and local offices candidates of unquestioned integrity and conceded ability who will pledge themselves to the principles of responsible home rule and the administration of municipal affairs without reference to the political fortunes of any political party. The Republican nominating conventions will do well to heed this warning. Let them place in nomination candidates who will deserve the support of this powerful reform organization. Unless they do this, they cannot hope for success.

In one respect last night's proceedings merit special commendation. There was no encouragement given to the hallucination that one political party is no better than the other and that municipal reform requires the election of neutrals, or no-party men. There was no indiscriminate denunciation of party organization and politicians. The president was outspoken on this subject. He declared that apathy in regard to parties "makes the paradise of public plunderers and political tyrants," and that the history of constitutional government is a history of government by parties. With clearness and good sense he disclaimed on the part of the club any purpose of seeking to obliterate party lines and urged the members to glory in the best traditions of Republicanism and to labor to make and keep their party worthy of the confidence of the people. He ridiculed the nomination of a candidate for Mayor who should have

no positive convictions on questions of National policy. He explained that non-partisanship did not consist in appointing as heads of departments "highly-diluted Republicans and Democrats," but in the practical, common-sense administration of municipal affairs without reference to political patronage or to the fortunes of any party. A more logical and practical exposition of the true mission of political reformers it has seldom been our good fortune to record.

Mr. Williams's speech is especially refreshing because the leaders of young men's organizations of this class are ordinarily afflicted with the no-party mania. They choose to assume that practical reforms can be worked out most effectively by neutrals, who profess to have no faith in party organization and denounce all political bodies as equally selfish and corrupt. They begin by profusely advertising their own superiority to politicians in general and end by passing resolutions expressing contempt for every party organization as destitute of principle and controlled by scheming politicians. This is not the way in which great reforms can be accomplished. The Brooklyn Young Republican Club has more faith in active work within party lines than in high-sounding resolutions of professional neutrals. Its members do their full duty in primary meetings and ward organizations and believe, as they have a right to do, that on every great public question during the last twenty-five years the Republican party has been on the right side and the Democratic party on the wrong side. They decline to follow their party when it falls below the level of its best achievements and highest morality; they will take no part in its municipal canvass this fall, if there be any retrograde movement; but they feel that the political history of the country in general, and of Brooklyn in particular, justifies their belief that the Republican party alone can be depended upon to make reform in local government practical and real.

MR. VILAS'S WAR ON AMERICAN LIVES.

The more closely Postmaster-General Vilas's treatment of the foreign postal service is scrutinized, the worse is his plight before the country. He apparently took office with but one idea—to show the people at the end of his term that an increased volume of mail had been carried at less expense than formerly. He designed to make for himself the Holman reputation of an indiscriminate cheese-parer. Every sensible man can see that the whole value of the postal service lies in rapid and regular transportation. And yet that consideration never seems to have occurred to Mr. Vilas. His manipulation of the foreign service appears to be prompted by the notion that it can make no earthly difference whether invoices representing tens of thousands of dollars accompany freight or reach their destination in ten or sixty days. The relation of correspondence to commerce has evidently never penetrated his head, and with the disinterested fraternal spirit of the thorough-going free-trader, he plays into the hands of foreign shipping corporations to the grievous injury of the lines established and controlled by our own people.

If it were all that would constitute a case against him quite serious enough. But there is reason to believe that Mr. Vilas, moved by the school-boy spirit of "getting even" with those who oppose him, has actually taken the aggressive against our steamship companies, and is endeavoring to embarrass them in their business. The law gives them the right to carry letters to foreign ports which have not gone through the Post Office, if the letters are sent in stamped United States envelopes. To accommodate the public the companies have been offering this mode of transportation free of charge. Advices have been received from Havana and from various West Indian ports, alleging that Mr. Vilas has written to the post offices there endeavoring to induce the local authorities to deny our vessels the port privileges which they have enjoyed and to fine all letters thus irregularly but legally sent.

It is hard to believe that the United States have a high executive officer, a Cabinet minister, who will engage in such petty business as this. Two steamship companies directly allege that Mr. Vilas has attempted thus to employ the Government influence he possesses against them and the trade they carry, and he should lose no time in letting the public know the nature of any communications upon this subject that he has ventured to make to foreign governments. If after breaking up the service, defying the will of Congress and impeding commerce he has resorted to spiteful measures to wreak his personal vengeance on our shipping lines, Mr. Cleveland cannot too soon return his Postmaster-General to the practice of the law in Wisconsin.

POINTS IN THE DEFENCE OF MR. HILL.

Democracy's efforts to save David B. Hill from the defeat which his public career has so richly earned for him are pitifully weak. The defence is emphatically an excuse that accuses. The more it is pressed the worse for the ambition of this very vulnerable candidate. Here are two of the leading points made by his advocates:

Pleading the baby act. Confronted with Hill's newspaper connection with Tweed, in all that it implied of moral obliquity, the Elmhurst Democratic contingent falls to pleading the baby act in their standard-bearer's behalf. He was but twenty-seven years old, a mere infant in arms, an obviously immature and irresponsible being, when Tweed bought his way into *The Elmhurst Gazette*. This was in 1870. But in that year the Democracy of Chemung County, which includes the Democracy of Elmhurst, regarded Mr. Hill as old enough to represent them in the Legislature and accordingly elected him to the Assembly. Nobody, so far as we are aware, stumped the county against him and strove to compass his defeat with the charge that he was still in the nursery.

Pleading the statute of limitations. It is *The World* that makes this brilliant point. Hill may have been a pal of Tweed, his raids on the Treasury as a canal claim lawyer may have been as indefensible as they were big, his career as a legislator may have convicted him of being the plant tool of the most infamous ring known to our politics, but then—this is the argument—he was chosen to office again three years ago and the "popular verdict" then recorded in his favor "buried the past." It is a honest plea. It deceives no intelligent person. Your pettifogger who painfully realizes that his client has no case resorts to just such an artful dodge. Very little attention was given to Mr. Hill when he ran for the Lieutenant-Governorship, even by his own party organs. He escaped criticism because he escaped observation. He was successful because Mr. Cleveland was successful, just as the tail of the kite ascends when the kite ascends. And yet *The World* in its extremity would fain dispose of the crushing indictment against Hill, based on his public record, by a reference to an election in which, for the reason indicated, that record did not come up for review. The point that the indictment is too old is on a par with the point that Hill was merely "a young Democrat twenty-seven years of age" when Tweed fell in love with *The Elmhurst Gazette*.

However—although the defence of Hill is weak, it must be admitted that his friends have done the best they can for him. The points which they make would be stronger if the facts

plotted against them were not so stubborn. David B. Hill must go.

THE TEMPERANCE QUESTION THIS YEAR.

It is becoming very evident to observers of current politics that the struggle in New-York is to be such a test of Republican and Democratic strength as we have not had in several years, because of the distraction of side issues. In this campaign there is not likely to be any secondary consideration except that which has its rise in the effort of the temperance people to force an issue on that question. The issue of Civil Service reform is made up and is entirely in favor of the Republican ticket. In a recent interview in these columns Andrew D. White gave voice to a line of thought in his discussion of Civil Service reform that applies with equal force to the temperance question and has even greater import at the present time. Mr. White holds the Democratic party to be utterly incapable, through the character of its membership, of taking up and carrying out any measure of reform, moral or political. The course of the party on Civil Service reform bears out Mr. White's statement and is supported by all the events of history.

In the temperance party are to be found the men of intelligence and conviction who are capable of advocating reforms even when they are unpopular, and of bringing the intelligence of their fellow-Republicans to see as they do. This character of the party Mr. White holds to be its greatest. What is true with reference to the Civil Service matter is true as to the temperance question. If the friends of temperance and prohibition have the sense they believe they have, it is through the Republican party alone that they can hope to see it brought about. It is not in human nature to kick the rod that smites. The effort to destroy the Republican party in order to found a Prohibition party can only result in the utter defeat of the Prohibition party, if not of the Republican party as well. Republicans who have been infuriated with that craze should promptly rid themselves of it and turn at once in the coming life struggle between Democracy and Republicanism to secure the success of the Republican party.

THE FAMINE IN LABRADOR.

The Labrador fisheries have again failed, and famine threatens the hardy people of that inhospitable coast. Last year the Government was called upon to assist the fisher folk, and during the past twenty years the same misfortune have befallen them many times. The fact is that the fisheries are failing more and more from year to year. A quarter of a century ago the abundance of sea-food was such that a few weeks of hard work would produce enough to last the whole year. But it is long since such prosperity left the coast. In a quarter of a century the fishery has been reduced by the weather to three months or even less—now often fails to provide winter provision, and the profits are scanty in the extreme. The people have to work harder than ever, and obtain less for their labor. During the long winter, misery has taken the place of the local sociability that formerly prevailed. Yet the Labradorians cling to their comfortable lives, their mean huts, their scanty fare and their frequent hardships with a constancy that would be touching if it did not savor so much of sheer stupidity.

They are a simple, ignorant folk, not so free from lawlessness as the people of the Island of Dobbo, immortalized by Alfred Russell Wallace, but kindly and hospitable to the extent of their means. They refuse obstinately to realize that the coast they inhabit is becoming impracticable, and though the Government has a standard offer of transportation and steady employment for all who will leave the region, emigration is slow. Perhaps the present disaster may open their eyes. The Government will apparently have to support half the population through the coming winter, and it will be in a position to impose some conditions. It would be blessing to the Labrador people if they could all be deported summarily as the Acadians were formerly. There are millions of acres of fertile land in the Northwest awaiting the fertilizing touch of just such stalwart arms as are here being worn out in fruitless battle with the sea and storm. Emigration is delaying the rising generation, and thus shortening the lives of the older. The Dominion Government should make up its mind for another year, or rather to detach those poor people from their limpet-like hold upon the savage rocks of Labrador, and to transfer them where they can make a prosperous future for themselves and their children.

A number of Democratic newspapers are considerably afraid that Mr. Davenport is not well enough to run for Governor. Mr. Davenport is in perfect health, physically, intellectually and morally. As for Mr. Hill, he is suffering from a compound fracture of his moral backbone, and cannot publicly survive the first Tuesday in November.

The thumb-mark mode of identifying the "Heathen Chinee," of which we gave an account yesterday, is apparently brought to perfection by some experiments made by Taber, the well-known San Francisco photographer. He enlarges the thumb marks, taken at the Custom House, to about three or four times the natural size. The absolute unlikeness of any one thumb mark to all others and even, sometimes, to the mark from the thumb on the other hand of the same person, is thus brought out so clearly that this mode of identification seems to be proved practically exact and complete.

Mr. Farnell, as a thorn in the Englishman's side, steadily increases in aggressive vigor. His speech at Wicklow was the boldest, most uncompromising and withal the most logical he has yet made.

In the recent Chemung County Democratic Convention, when the nomination of corner was in order, a level-headed, clear-sighted delegate made the strong point that "it would be an unjustifiable hardship for a man to go fifteen miles for a corner to sit on his body." The name of the man who was likely to have this hardship imposed upon him was not stated by the delegate. But David B. Hill hails from Chemung, and when he examines the returns on election night it will occur to him that all that remains for him to do is to summon a coroner to sit on himself and the rest of the Democratic State ticket. It would be too bad if Mr. Hill was compelled to go fifteen miles on this mournful business. The Chemung County Democratic Convention evidently appreciated the situation, for after the delegate in question said down a ballot was taken, and instead of a man fifteen miles from Elmhurst being nominated, the place was given to a resident of the city. The result must have afforded Mr. Hill a melancholy satisfaction.

Mr. John L. Sullivan, of Boston, is now going around the country impersonating "Ajax defying the Lightning." John will find out some of these days that he cannot successfully defy the lightning with which he is accustomed to refresh himself after his professional labors.

The Democratic Cabinet is united in its opposition to American commerce and shipbuilding. Secretary Whitney delays the construction of the new Navy and compels the greatest American shipbuilder to surrender. Secretary Garland supports him in a decision which will effectively put an end to the building of Government vessels by contractors. Postmaster Vilas arrays himself in hostility to the steamship corporations and steadily promotes the interests of foreign lines. Secretary Manning invites proposals for the revision of the Tariff and paralyzes the productive energies of the country. The Secretaries are all pulling together against American industry.

An Italian stabbed a man dangerously if not fatally in a bicker over the purchase of some bananas. Another Italian recently stabbed a man because some boys had annoyed him. The free use of the knife by the sons of Italy is becoming a serious evil, and some steps should be taken to correct it. Perhaps the most practical remedy would be the establishment of a boxing-school for these patrons of the athletic. Teach them the noble art of self-defence. Initiate them in the mysteries

of "slugging." Develop their biceps by practice of the bag. And when they know how to hit out straight from the shoulder perhaps they will perceive the disproportionateness of their present methods of obtaining satisfaction, and will become no more dangerous to the public than the average "hoodlum" or "tough."

PERSONAL.

Among the audience at one of Nilsson's recent concerts in Sweden was one of the great singer's brothers, an honest peasant who never left his native place and never before had held his sister hand.

Bishop (P. E.) Stevens, of Philadelphia, is again seriously ill.

Professor John Stuart Blackie says a man ought sometimes to be a Tory, sometimes a Liberal and sometimes a Radical. "Plato was the biggest of all Tories; Walter Scott, Wordsworth third, and then Goethe, Carlyle and a whole lot of them."

The Hon. E. R. Hoar, who has been elected President of the Harvard Board of Overseers, is steadily regaining health and activity.

Not the least distressing feature of the fate of Oliver Pain has been a flood of execrable puns. A correspondent of *Galignani*, for example, says Henri Rochefort is